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ABSTRACT

The Biennial Reports contain sections on: (1) Nebraska Public Library Commission; (2) Physical Facilities; (3) Personnel; (4) Book and Non-Book Materials; (5) Services and Use; (6) Financial Support; (7) Union Catalog Statistics; (8) Appropriations and Expenditures; (9) Planning and Research; (10) A Survey of the Physically Handicapped of Nebraska - The Parameters of Expanded Library Services and (11) Programs, Sub-Programs and Activities. (MM)

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NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY

COMMISSION

Lincoln BBB00955

BIENNIAL REPORTS

(Combined Edition)

for

1965 - 1967,

1967 - 1969.

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NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

BIENNIAL REPORT

1965 - 1967

Lincoln, Nebraska

To the Honorable Norbert T. Tiemann

Governor of Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Sir

We are pleased to present herewith the biennial report of the Nebraska Public Library Commission for the period July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1967 as required by Section 51-403, Revised Statutes of Nebraska 1943.

Some statistics from the 1963-65 biennium are included for comparison purposes as they indicate increases in the workload.

Respectfully submitted

Robert Holquist, Chairman
Nebraska Public Library Commission.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Members of the Commission

1965 - 1967

	Term Expires
Mrs. James L. Sellers, Lincoln, President	1970
Mr. Thomas C. Quinlan, Omaha, Vice-President	1967*
Mrs. Roy Peters, Thedford	1971
Mr. Russell Harris, Holdrege	1969
Mr. Floyd B. Wright, Scottsbluff	1968
Mr. Robert Holquist, Omaha	1972**

*Term ended June, 1967.

**Appointed June, 1967.

BIENNIAL REPORT

Nebraska Public Library Commission

1965 - 1967

Nebraska Public Library Commission established in 1901 to serve as the Library Agency for the State of Nebraska has the responsibility for encouraging and assisting in the establishment, organization and improvement of public library services; and for the development of a genuine state-wide program of library service.

The Commission of five members, appointed by the Governor for terms of five years, establishes the administrative policies of the agency. Changes in membership of the Commission during the biennium include the reappointment of Mrs. Roy Peters in June, 1966 to a full term; and the appointment of Mr. Robert Holquist in June, 1967 to succeed Mr. Thomas C. Quinlan.

Commission members serve without salary but travel expenses to Commission meetings are paid.

The Programs, Sub-Programs and Activities of the Commission functioned well during the 1965-67 biennium as is evident from the statistical information provided in the Appendix of this report. The increase of the workload is apparent as the figures are compared to the 1963-65 biennium. The increases in the resources of the university and college libraries and of the public and regional libraries is reflected in the increased number of entries added to the Nebraska Union Catalog. The increased use of the Union Catalog also indicates the increased use of the teletype service which provides quick access to the location of materials in Nebraska and to the Bibliographical Research Center in Denver, which provides locations in the Mountain-Plains

Region. Under the State Aid-Library Development Program bookmobile service was extended to five additional counties; from the Valentine Public Library to northern Cherry County; from the Columbus Public Library to Platte County; from the Scottsbluff Public Library to Sioux County; from Hastings Public Library to Adams County; and from Kearney Public Library to Buffalo County.

Also under this program the Single Picture Lending Service and Group Show service made available original works of art from the University of Nebraska Art Galleries to fourteen public libraries. The second year of the biennium, in recognition of Nebraska's Centennial Year, the Library of Congress made it possible to bring master prints from its collections, seventy-four in all, to eight public library. The seventy-four prints plus prints from the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery in Lincoln were assembled into four shows which traveled in succession to the eight public libraries. An outstanding catalog was developed by the staff of the University of Nebraska Art Galleries. The first show, The Tools and Techniques of the Printmaker, was accompanied by a demonstration of printmaking by an accomplished printmaker.

The second show, Master Prints from the Fifteenth Through the Eighteenth Centuries; the third show, Master Prints from the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries; and the fourth show, American Prints from the Eighteenth Century to the Present completed the series, The Art of Printmaking. The response to original etchings, lithographs, woodcuts and engravings from Durer, Rembrandt, Cassatt, Cezanne, Bonnard and others was tremendous.

The State Aid-Library Development Program was enlarged by Congress with the passage of several amendments. A second title was added in 1964 and titles three and four were added in 1966.

Amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act in 1964 added Title II, which provided for grants of federal funds to communities for public library buildings (matching funds to be provided by the qualifying communities); and the first money appropriated to fund this title was in 1965. Grants were made to four Nebraska communities that year, but the full impact of the construction grants was not felt until the 1965-67 biennium. Grants were made to seven communities in the fiscal years 1966 and 1967; Scottsbluff, Kimball, Valentine, Lodgepole, York, and Wilber. As buildings were completed and opened for service, there was in each instance a greater usage of the library by the community; improved services were provided, the library was opened more hours, additional staff added and more books were purchased; greater support was available from the community; and the increased interest in regional service in these communities was apparent throughout the state.

In 1966 Congress passed amendments providing for Title III and Title IV to the Library Services and Construction Act. Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation was enacted to provide funds for the establishment of a complete network of cooperating libraries which would make possible a systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic and special libraries to provide a system of service to legitimate demands from a reader or a user from one type of a library through the resources of any other library. Thus by a more effective utilization of existing and augumented resources a higher level of service would be available.

Congress over a period of ten years beginning with the Library Services Act, Title I, in 1956 had passed legislation and provided funds to assist in the improvement of all types of libraries. With the enactment of Title III,

Interlibrary Cooperation, local planning could now proceed across the total range of libraries.

Title III was funded for the first time in fiscal year 1967. The funds were limited and were designated specifically for planning and research. The members of the Library Development Committee of the Nebraska Library Association were appointed as the Advisory Committee for Title III. The Committee recommended that two interlibrary cooperative projects be studied: 1. teletype installation which encourages close cooperation among all libraries of each region, (Library Development for public libraries is based on the state plan, Regional Organization for Nebraska Libraries), and 2. a feasibility study for centralized processing for all libraries. A sub-committee was appointed to work closely with the Commission and the Midwest Research Institute, Inc., in the preparation of a feasibility study.

Title IV, Specialized State Library Services was divided into two parts. Title IV-A was passed by Congress to enable the states to begin a concentrated drive to strengthen library services to patients, inmates and residents of penal institutions, patients or residents of residential training schools, orphanages, or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the state and students in residential schools for the handicapped who by reason thereof require special education, operated or substantially supported by the state. Title IV-A was funded for the first time in 1967 with monies available designated for research. A representative from each institution involved in the Title IV-A program was appointed to membership on the Advisory Committee. A workshop was held for the Advisory Committee at which various plans were discussed for the program. The Committee made definite recommendations to the Commission and endorsed the study of ongoing institutional library services as a basis for future planning.

Miss Phyllis Hochstettler of the Oregon State Department of Education, formerly school librarian in North Platte was employed to direct the institutional library study. A written report will be prepared for the use of the Commission, the librarians and administrators of the institutions involved in the program.

Title IV-B, Library Services for the Physically Handicapped, the second specialized state library service provided for library services for "physically handicapped residents of the United States certified by competent authority as unable to read normally printed material as a result of physical limitations". An amendment to existing statutes providing that the library services now available through the Library of Congress to the Blind were extended to the physically handicapped (as defined above) was passed by Congress in 1966.

These two Acts made it possible for the Commission to loan recorded books (Talking Books) from its Library for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped certified by competent authority as unable to use conventional printed materials.

Funds appropriated in 1967 to fund Title IV-B were limited and designated for research. An Advisory Committee for Title IV-B was appointed with representation from associations, educational institutions and public libraries working with the physically handicapped comprising the membership.

Mr. Robert Bray, Chief of the Division for the Blind of the Library of Congress and Miss Elizabeth Hage, librarian of the Prince George County Library, Hyattsville, Maryland, served as resource personnel for the first meeting of the Advisory Committee. At this first meeting plans were approved for a study to be made "to determine the number of potential users of the service, pertinent

data regarding their distribution, age, sex and other significant factors to ensure that the user will be well served".[1]

A graduate student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Nebraska contracted to do the research and write the study.

Summary

Two articles published in 1967 summarized the productivity of library activities in Nebraska in the period between the publication of the first state plan, Regional Organization for Nebraska Libraries, 1962 and the revision of the plan in 1967.

Miss Ellen Lord, Chairman of the Library Development Committee and Librarian of the University of Omaha, in the introduction to the revised plan said, "The accomplishments of the past five years and the challenge for future progress make apparent the need for future planning. The first plan provided a successful foundation for stronger and broader library service throughout the state. Under plans and policies which it outlines twelve regional systems are developing and six others have been projected. Cooperation in many forms has been undertaken successfully. Librarians, trustees and the general public have been made aware through demonstrations and conferences of Nebraska's potential for library service to all of its citizens."[2]

The following statistics were prepared by Jane L. Pope, Library Consultant, Nebraska Public Library Commission, working with the revision committee.[3]

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[1]Sallach, David. A Survey of the Physically Handicapped of Nebraska - The Parameters of Expanded Library Service.

[2]Regional Organization for Nebraska's Public Libraries: A Plan with Minimum Standards, Revised, 1967. Part I, Nebraska's Plan for Library Service, p. 1.

[3]Pope, Jane L., Nebraska Report. Mountain Plains Library Quarterly, November, 1967, pp. 22-26.

Figures from the 1961 Lancour-Goldstein Survey - Nebraska Libraries Face the Future which had been compiled from exhaustive questionnaires, were used as the base because they were comprehensive. The 1967 figures were compiled from various sources and are certainly indicative of the productivity of the six years. Areas common to all types of libraries used for comparison were: physical facilities, personnel, material collections, services and use, and financial support.

Physical Facilities

The 1961 Survey commented on the majority of public library buildings as "overaged, overcrowded, unattractive, and poorly lighted" and recommended that a state-wide library building consultant service be provided by the Nebraska Public Library Commission. Since 1964 a building consultant is part of the Commissions program, and federal construction funds with local matching funds are available for public libraries. With the new public buildings built during this six year period, financed entirely from local funds and those financed in part with federal funds, there have been 25 new buildings added or underway.

New library facilities for colleges and universities, including major additions have been made in twelve academic institutions. School space has improved greatly but there are no figures compiled at this time.

Personnel

Trained library personnel remains a problem, as it does in every other state. In 1961 there were "only eight professionally trained librarians outside Lincoln and Omaha" in public library service. In 1967 there are fourteen, and there are now regional librarians or regional library consultants in all but three regions. The educational stipend program instituted by the Commission in 1964 has brought eight new trained librarians into the program. Higher standards for school accreditation are having an affect on school libraries...

the number of graduate librarians is changing rapidly.

Books and Non-Book Materials

	1961	1967	per cent of increase
Public Libraries	2,291,073	2,727,352	19%
College and University Libraries	1,510,374	2,135,383	41%
School Libraries	581,122	1,077,603	85%
Total	4,382,569	5,940,338	35%

Services and Use

In 1961 there were four bookmobiles operating in the state - one in Omaha, two in Holdrege and one in Bassett. In 1967 ten regions now have bookmobile service with fourteen in operation in the state.

The film collection at the Commission now numbers 347 films which are available to the public library audience. Films and filmstrips are available to the school user through the University of Nebraska Audio-Visual Department.

Talking Books are being extended to the physically handicapped who are unable to hold books or other reading materials.

A Single Picture Lending Service and Group Show Service has been established in cooperation with the University of Nebraska Art Galleries and fourteen public libraries are participating in the program.

Teletype services have been established in fourteen regional centers where they link public, school, college and university libraries to the Nebraska Union Catalog. An experimental project linking telephones in rural library communities with the teletype installations in regional centers, via collect calls, has proved most successful and will be expanded.

Comparative figures on use, circulation figures, are available for public libraries. Total circulation in 1961 was 4,912,073 volumes and in

1967 was 6,587,284, an increase of 34%. Per capita circulation increased from 3.48 to 4.39.

Financial Support

Local support for public libraries increased 54% from $1,236,474 in 1961 to $2,109,320 in 1967. Support for college and university libraries has increased 56% from $1,368,738 to $2,135,383. Support for schools generally has risen from $90,000,000 to $150,000,000 (prior to state aid).

APPENDIX

STATISTICS

Books Purchased and Withdrawn - Commission's Libraries

Books in Library, July 1, 1965	113,586
Books added during the biennium	6,785
Books withdrawn	2,466
Books in Braille and recorded books Library for the Blind	10,000
Total books in libraries, June 30, 1967	127,905

Circulation

	1963-1965		1965-1967	
	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
Reference	27,361	102,518	27,663	107,988
Community and school loans	4,143	168,660	3,627	154,982
Books for the Blind	50,754	65,639	64,958	86,395
Totals	82,265	336,817	96,248	349,365

Films

	1963-1965	1965-1967
Number in collection	273	304
Number of showings	3,968	5,256
Audience	185,454	270,235

UNION CATALOG STATISTICS

	1963-1965	1965-1967
Accessions	98,497	174,191
Withdrawals	17,596	25,365
Net total of entries added	80,901	148,826
Total number of individual entries in Catalog	2,207,728	2,356,554
Requests searched	6,820	10,708

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1967

Appropriations	
State funds	$ 146,592
Cash funds	44
Federal funds	1,068,368
Total funds	$1,215,004

Expenditures	
Salaries	$ 391,695
Capital outlay	698,811*
All other operating expenditures	124,498
Total expenditures	$1,215,004

*Included funds distributed for public library construction grants.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

BIENNIAL REPORT

1967 - 1969

Lincoln, Nebraska

To the Honorable Norbert T. Tiemann

Governor of Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Sir

We are pleased to present herewith the biennial report of the Nebraska Public Library Commission for the period July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1969 as required by Section 51-403, Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943.

Some statistics from the two previous bienniums are repeated for purposes of comparison.

Respectfully submitted

Robert Holquist, Chairman
Nebraska Public Library Commission

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Members of the Commission

1967 - 1969

	Term Expires
Mr. Robert W. Holquist, Omaha, Chairman	1972
Mr. Russell Harris, Holdrege	1969
Mrs. Roy Peters, Thedford	1971
Mrs. James L. Sellers, Lincoln	1970
Mr. Floyd Wright, Scottsbluff	1968
Mr. Donn Bieber, Schuyler	1973
Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Holdrege	1974*

*Appointed June, 1969

BIENNIAL REPORT

Nebraska Public Library Commi-sion

1967 - 1969

The Nebraska Public Library Commission has served as a department of state government for two-thirds of a century. Nebraska citizens desiring a State Library Agency to assist communities in establishing, organizing and improving local library services, requested the Nebraska State Legislature to create such an agency. The Act establishing the Nebraska Public Library Commission was passed by the Legislature in 1901.

The Commission of five members, appointed by the Governor for terms of five years, established the administrative policies of the agency. Changes in the membership of the Commission during the biennium include the appointment of Mr. Donn Bieber in June, 1968 to succeed Mr. Floyd Wright; and the appointment of Mrs. Richard Aldrich in June, 1969 to succeed Mr. Russell Harris.

A major function of the Commission is to assist in the improvement of library services in the state. To perform this function continuing study and planning are necessary.

Planning and Research, 1967-1969

The planning and research studies which were initiated in the last quarter of the 1965-1967 biennium were carried forward in this biennium. The Advisory Committee for Titles I and II of the Library Services and Construction Act in revising the 1962 plan, Regional Organization for Nebraska's Libraries was cognizant not only of the progress made in five years under this first plan but also of the need for further planning.

The revised plan, Nebraska's Plan for Library Service, Section I, outlines new standards for regional libraries based on the American Library Association's Minimum Standards for Library Systems, 1966. Some changes were made in boundaries and in patterns of cooperation. Adjustments were made to create regions more completely harmonious with expressed preferences in alignment and natural access in several areas.[1] In those regions extensive in size three units of the system have been projected to act as cooperating branches of the regional system. The revised plan places greater emphasis on cooperative alignments to provide a flexible operative network of all types of libraries. Nebraska's standards are minimum based on a knowledge of Nebraska's potential. It is anticipated that additional sections will be added to the plan as standards and plans are developed for other types of libraries. Section I of the revised plan is Regional Organization for Nebraska's Public Library; and it has been adopted as the basis for the Commision's programs for library development and construction.

The Advisory Committee for Title III had recommended a research study of centralized processing for all types of Nebraska libraries; and a contract was negotiated with the Midwest Research Center in Kansas City, Missouri, to make an initial examination of the current content of the acquisition and cataloging programs in the state, as well as cost studies of technical services.[2] A sub-committee was appointed to work closely with the research members of Midwest's staff assigned to the project. Mr. Frank Lundy, Director

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[1]Regional Organization for Nebraska's Public Libraries, Section I, of Nebraska's Plan for Library Service, 1967, p. 1.

[2]Renfro, Kathryn R. Nebraska Centralized Processing, Mountain Plains Library Quarterly, Winter, 1969.

of the University of Nebraska Libraries, Miss Kathryn Renfro, Assistant Director of the University Libraries, and Miss Jane Pope, Consultant, Nebraska Public Library Commission were the members of the sub-committee. Kathryn Renfro in an article for the Mountain-Plains Library Quarterly gives a comprehensive account of the background for this study; the demographic aspects of Nebraska which would effect such a program; and the recent suggestions which led to the recommendation for this study. Phase I of the study was completed early in 1968. It reported important facts about the current operations in Nebraska's libraries; inter-title duplication; technical processing cost data; estimates of future operation, number of titles to be processed, and size of book budgets for 1968 and 1970.[3] The facts strongly indicated the need for centralized processing. The Library Development Committee in its capacity as the Advisory Committee for Title III, after study and consideration decided that an additional analysis of the data collected was necessary. The committee further recommended that an exploration of standardization in the cataloging product to be acceptable to all types of libraries should be undertaken, and the development of a program with specific proposals to be presented for state legislative action.[4]

An Interim Study, Part I analyzed the information and conclusions of the feasibility study and Part II developed a guide which could serve as a basis for future planning.[5]

A Study of Existing Library Services in Nebraska State Institutions prepared on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act was completed late in 1967. The

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[3]Midwest Research Institute. Feasibility Study of Centralized Processing for Selected Functions in the State of Nebraska. Nebraska Public Library Commission. 1968 ms.

[4]Renfro, Kathryn R., op.cit.

[5]Hemphill, Frank B. An Interim Study, April, 1969 ms.

scope of the study was defined as: (1) to determine the present status of library services in the sixteen state institutions involved in the program; (2) to examine the extent to which available resources from outside agencies were being used; and (3) to prepare a written report with recommendations. The profiles of the institutional libraries covered: materials and equipment; personnel; facilities; and services. The institutions were grouped by functions: Penal and Correctional Institutions; Mental Institutions; Medical Facilities and Homes; and Educational Institutions.

The recommendations were comprehensive and included: (1) the appointment of an Institutional Library Consultant; (2) the development of state standards for library service to state institutions; (3) the exploration of all areas of cooperation, in both the informal and contractual bases between institutional and public libraries; (4) the full utilization of materials and services available from the Nebraska Public Library Commission; (5) the evaluation of staff libraries to determine the feasibility of developing relatively small collections in individual institutions and to rely heavily on interlibrary loans from established collections; (6) consideration of the possibility of closer coordination of all libraries within each institution; (7) the planning of workshops for public librarians to alert them to the opportunities for service and to help them develop an understanding of the library needs of institutional readers; (8) the development of priorities for the use of Title IV-A funds, with the highest priority being given to those libraries which have an ongoing program of service or a well-developed plan which is an integral part of their treatment and rehabilitation programs; (9) the critical evaluation of all collections in terms of readers' needs and interests and the establishment of a small current basic reference collection in each library.

A Survey of the Physically Handicapped of Nebraska - The Parameters of Expanded Library Services was prepared on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for Title IV-B. The scope of the survey was set by two conditions. The first was that the Commission's Library for the Blind in extending its services to the physically handicapped was faced with the problem of how to reach those persons eligible for the service. The second problem was that there was no data describing the number of individuals within Nebraska suffering from disabilities of any kind.[6] To tap the resources of information that would most likely have knowledge of individuals with physical limitations (those meeting the specific definitions of Congress), three sources were selected. These were: (1) all physicians in Nebraska who would come into contact with the physically handicapped (types of practice; cardiovascular disease, general practice, neurological surgery, orthopedic surgery, pediatric cardiology and physical medicine and rehabilitation); (2) all nursing homes and closed institutions (State Hospitals), in Nebraska; (3) all county offices of public welfare in the state.

A comprehensive questionnaire was developed and sent to nine hundred and seventy potential respondents; seven hundred and fifty-six physicians; ninety-three public welfare offices; and one hundred and twenty-one nursing homes. A total of 41.92% of the forms was returned and the data was analyzed. A total of six hundred and eighty-three physically handicapped was reported.

To make the distribution clear and meaningful the State of Nebraska was subdivided into seven regions and pertinent data about each region determined. Maps and charts were developed showing distribution, age groups, sex and institutionalization.

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[6]Sallach, David A. A Survey of the Physically Handicapped of Nebraska - The Parameters of Expanded Library Services, Lincoln, 1967.

Programs, Sub-Programs and Activities functioned well during the biennium. The statistical information provided in the Appendix of this report indicates the steadily growing use of the library. It was to be expected that there would be a large increase in the circulation of the books for the blind with the extension of the service to the physically handicapped (provided for by the new Title IV-B of the Library Services and Construction Act). Some two hundred and eighty physically handicapped persons have become regular users of the service. The persons whose names were made available from the questionnaires which were returned for the Survey were contacted by letter, and nursing homes and public libraries were visited in those communities where the Survey had located a considerable number of physically handicapped persons.[7] Not all persons eligible for this service under the new law necessarily care to use recorded books (Talking Books) but the Commission is responsible for making the service known to these people and to serve those who wish to read.

Some public librarians are cooperating in this program and have asked for exhibits and/or deposits of Talking Books. The name of the Activity has been changed to the Library for the Visually and Physically Handicapped. During the biennium new equipment was purchased including a Viking Duplicator, and Books In Large Print were added to the collection. The continuing use of volunteers who record materials not otherwise available (with the permission of copyright holder) increases the depth of the collection.

The accelerated growth of the Union Catalog apparent in 1965-1967 biennium continued in 1967-1969. Statistics for the two previous bienniums 1963-1965 and 1965-1967 are repeated for purposes of comparison. The workload of the

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[7]Sallach, David. op.cit.

Acquisition and Control Program in maintaining the Union Catalog increased 87% over 1963-1965. The use of the Union Catalog also continued to accelerate. Requests searched by the Reference Activity increased 133% over the 1963-1965 biennium. The Reference Activity is responsible for this service which involves in addition to searching, verfication of author and title, and if not located in the Union Catalog forwarding the request via teletype to the Bibliographical Center for Research in Denver for location in the Mountain-Plains region.

Books added to the library collection in this biennium included two special collections: the Glen I. Anderson library of early Nebraska history and the other Books In Large Print for "tired eyes".

Under the State Aid-Library Development Program bookmobile service was extended from seven public libraries: Hastings Public Library to Webster County; Norfolk Public Library to Madison County; Omaha Public Library to Douglas County; Hooker County Library to southern Sheridan County; Scottsbluff Public Library to Scotts Bluff County; Kimball Public Library to Banner County; and Auburn Public Library to Nemaha County.

Construction grants for new public library buildings were made to seven communities: McCook; Imperial; Bridgeport; Thomas County, Thedford; Rock County, Bassett; and Fremont. Approval was given to the Broken Bow application for a grant to be made as soon as funds become available.

The teletype services were transfered to Interlibrary Cooperation activity, (Title III) and five additional libraries were added to the system; University of Nebraska, University of Omaha, Auburn Public Library, Valentine Public Library and Fairbury Public Library. The University of Nebraska Medical College Library established teletype service during this biennium. Close cooperation exists

between the medical library and the sixteen regional libraries having teletype services. The telephone-teletype service (TELE-TWX) experiment in the South Central Regional Library in the 1965-1967 biennium was extended from the Kearney Public Library to the public libraries in Buffalo and Dawson Counties and from the Norfolk Public Library to the public and college libraries in Madison and Wayne Counties.

Institutional library services (Title IV-A LSCA) were given limited funding for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969. An institutional library consultant was employed, a graduate librarian with county and regional library experience. Advice and assistance were given to institutional librarians and administrators on budgeting the funds available, on book selection, and on equipment to be purchased.

At the request of the Men's Reformatory in Lincoln (part of the Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex) for assistance in reorganizing the library, a special effort was made to classify and catalog the collection. Some assistance was available from the resident librarian and a resident typist. The head of the institution cooperated fully, purchasing additional reference materials, periodicals and paper books as recommended by the consultant to meet the needs of the residents of the institution.

Four public libraries participated in the institutional library program, providing special services: Omaha Public Library for the School for the Deaf; the Beatrice Public Library for the State Home for Children; the Kearney Public Library for the Boy's Training School; and the Cozad Public Library for the Nebraska School for Trainable Mentally Retarded Children.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS

Books Purchased and Withdrawn - Commission's Libraries

July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1969

Books in Library, July 1, 1967	117,905
Books added during the biennium	7,259
Books withdrawn	5,374
Books in braille and recorded books Library for the Visually and Physically Handicapped	17,664
Total books in Libraries, June 30, 1969	137,454

Circulation

July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1969

	Requests	Volumes
Reference	27,346	145,146
Community and school loans	2,525	110,865
Books for the Visually and Physically Handicapped	87,324	121,319
Totals for biennium	117,195	377,330

Films

Number in collection	330
Number of showings	6,788
Audience	336,592

UNION CATALOG STATISTICS

	1963-1965	1965-1967	1967-1969
Accessions	98,497	174,191	184,602
Withdrawals	17,596	25,365	25,388
Net total of entries added	80,901	148,826	159,214
Total number of individual entries in Union Catalog	2,207,728	2,356,554	2,515,768
Requests searched	6,820	10,708	14,396

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1969

Appropriations

State funds	$ 191,408
Federal funds	1,517,189
Total funds	$1,708,597

Expenditures

Salaries	$ 509,612
Capital outlay	997,160*
All other operating expenditures	201,825
Total expenditures	$1,708,587

*Includes $2,038 book bill vouchered for payment.